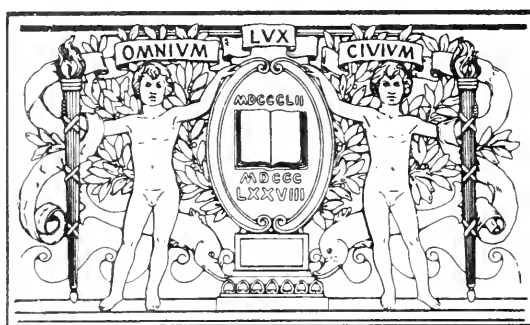


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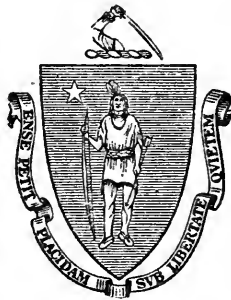
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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE

USE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND SIMILAR APPARATUS  
FOR THE EXHIBITION OF MOVING PICTURES



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FORM C





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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## LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE

USE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND SIMILAR APPARATUS  
FOR THE EXHIBITION OF MOVING PICTURES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT  
APPROVED BY THE  
COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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FORM C

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STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 143 OF THE GENERAL LAWS,  
AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 478 OF THE ACTS OF 1923GOVERNING THE USE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND SIMILAR APPARATUS FOR  
THE EXHIBITION OF MOVING PICTURES.

SECTION 1. In this chapter the following terms, unless a contrary meaning is required by the context or is specifically prescribed, shall have the following meanings:

"Department", department of public safety.

"Inspector", an inspector of the division of inspection of the department of public safety. . . .

"Public building", any building or part thereof used as a public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, special hall, public hall, miscellaneous hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort.

## CINEMATOGRAPHS.

SECTION 72 (*as amended by section 1 of chapter 478, Acts of 1923*). No cinematograph or similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more than ten inches in length, except one using only an enclosed incandescent lamp and cellulose acetate films not more than one and one quarter inches in width, shall, except as provided by sections eighty-five and eighty-six, be kept or used for the purpose of exhibiting such films in or upon the premises of a public building until such cinematograph or similar apparatus has been inspected and approved by an inspector, who shall have placed thereon a numbered metal tag; nor until a booth or enclosure, which has been inspected and approved by such an inspector and his certificate issued therefor, has been provided for said apparatus; nor until such precautions against fire as the commissioner of public safety may specify have been taken by the owner, user or exhibitor; provided, that no such apparatus shall be operated with oxyhydrogen gas, so called, or with limelight. In addition, in Boston the location of any booth or enclosure surrounding such apparatus shall be approved by the building commissioner, who may order such additional precautions against fire as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 73. The inspectors shall inspect any such apparatus which is to be kept or used as specified in the preceding section, and any booth or enclosure provided therefor, and the commissioner of public safety shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the safe use thereof.

SECTION 74. For the inspection of such apparatus or of a booth or enclosure, as provided by the preceding section, a fee of two dollars shall be paid by the owner or user thereof.

SECTION 75. Except as provided in section seventy-seven, no person shall operate such apparatus in any public building until he has received a special or first class license so to do from an inspector. No such license shall be granted until the applicant has passed an examination proving him to be thoroughly skilled in the working of the mechanical and electrical apparatus or devices used therein or connected therewith, and no person under twenty-one shall be eligible for such examination. Three dollars shall accompany the application for a license. The special or first class license shall be for the term of one year from the date thereof, but may be renewed yearly, without examination, by an inspector upon

the payment of a fee of one dollar. A first class license shall apply only to the operation of a hand driven apparatus. A special license shall apply to one driven by hand or motor.

SECTION 76. Any person over eighteen desiring to act as an assistant to a holder of a special or first class license shall register his name, age and address on a form furnished by the commissioner of public safety; and upon the receipt of one dollar the commissioner may issue a permit allowing such person to assist such a licensed operator in a booth or enclosure, but such person shall not himself operate the apparatus. The permit shall be for the term of one year from the date thereof, but may be renewed yearly by the commissioner upon the receipt of fifty cents.

SECTION 77. A second class license giving the right to operate a hand driven cinematograph or similar apparatus, but only in the presence of a holder of a special or first class license, may be granted to any person over twenty who has been employed for three months as an assistant under the supervision of a licensee in or upon a public building. The applicant, as a condition of receiving the said second class license, shall pass an examination satisfactory to an inspector, and shall present to the commissioner of public safety an affidavit, signed and sworn to by him, stating that he has so worked for said period. The commissioner may require that the affidavit be corroborated. A fee of two dollars shall accompany the application for the license. The license shall be for the term of one year from the date thereof, but may be renewed yearly by an inspector upon the receipt of fifty cents.

SECTION 78. Any person over twenty-one who has held a second class license for three months or more and has worked regularly during that period in a booth or enclosure in or upon a public building, upon presenting to the commissioner of public safety an affidavit, signed and sworn to by him, stating that he has so worked for the said period, and upon passing the examination and payment of three dollars, may receive a first class license.

SECTION 79. Any person over twenty-one who presents to the commissioner of public safety an affidavit, signed and sworn to by him, stating that he has operated a cinematograph or similar apparatus in a booth or enclosure in a theatre or hall devoted to public exhibitions of moving pictures outside of the commonwealth for a period of three months or more, shall be eligible for the examination, as provided in section seventy-five, for a special or first class license.

SECTION 80. The holder of a first class license, or any person designated in the preceding section, who passes an examination satisfactory to the department may be granted a special license.

SECTION 81. An operator's license or an assistant's permit may be suspended or revoked for cause at any time by an inspector; but the person whose license or permit is so suspended or revoked may appeal to the commissioner of public safety, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

SECTION 82. Except in Boston, the commissioner of public safety may grant permits for the special exhibition of pictures by the use of a cinematograph or similar apparatus in a public building which in his opinion is in safe condition for such exhibitions, and he may prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary for the presentation of the same. Two dollars shall accompany the application for each permit.

SECTION 83. Sections seventy-two to seventy-six, inclusive, shall not apply to any motion picture machine operated with only cellulose acetate films not more than one inch and one fourth in width and requiring not more than five hundred watts of electric current to operate the arc; provided, that such machines shall not be kept or used in a public building except under such regulations as the commissioner of public safety shall prescribe.

SECTION 84. Any person keeping or using a cinematograph or similar apparatus contrary to any provision of sections seventy-two to eighty-four, inclusive, or in violation of any rule or regulation made by the commissioner of public safety, or, in Boston, in violation of any regulation or requirement made by the building com-

missioner in accordance with said sections, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 85. Notwithstanding any provision of sections seventy-two to eighty-four, inclusive, the commissioner of public safety may grant special licenses for operators of motion picture machines in churches, schoolhouses or public institutions in cities and towns, except Boston, which in his opinion are in safe condition for said exhibitions, and he may prescribe regulations for the proper conduct of the same. Two dollars shall accompany each application for such special license.

**(Following Sections added by Chapter 478, Acts of 1923.)**

SECTION 86. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of sections seventy-two to eighty-five, inclusive, a cinematograph or similar apparatus adapted to the use of standard width films, if specifically licensed and approved by the commissioner of public safety as evidenced by a tag attached thereto by his authority, may be used as hereinafter provided, in connection with a portable projector and without a booth and subject to such further conditions and regulations as the commissioner may prescribe, for educational purposes in schools and other institutions of learning, or for business or demonstration purposes. Said cinematograph or apparatus shall be used only with cellulose acetate or equally incombustible films marked in the margin at least once in every linear foot as safe and incombustible, and tagged or marked as inspected by an inspector, and only in connection with an incandescent electric lamp of not more than six hundred watts. Such approval and license shall be granted only upon the written application, accompanied by a fee of two dollars, of the superintendent of schools in a city or town in case of intended use in a public school, or of the responsible head of a university, college, technical or private school or county extension service, as the case may be, or if to be used for business or demonstration purposes, upon the written application of a responsible citizen. The commissioner shall also cause to be posted on apparatus so approved and licensed a statement of the terms and conditions governing its use and the penalty hereinafter prescribed for their violation. The said commissioner, or such local authority as the commissioner may designate, may, upon payment of a fee of two dollars, grant a license for the term of one year to operate such a cinematograph or apparatus, under the conditions herein specified, to any suitable person twenty-one years of age or over. Said license may be renewed on payment of a like fee. Any license or approval granted under this section may be revoked by the commissioner, or the local authority authorized to grant the same. Violation of any provision of this section or of any rule, regulation, term or condition imposed by the commissioner of public safety under its provisions shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than six months, or both.

SECTION 87. Whoever sells or leases or offers or exposes for sale or lease, or loans any nitrous or combustible film as cellulose acetate, incombustible or safety film, or whoever stamps or marks any nitrous or combustible film as cellulose acetate, incombustible or safety film, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years, or both.

SECTION 88. No cinematograph or similar apparatus intended for use as a motion picture machine shall be sold, offered for sale or leased unless and until it has been inspected and approved by an inspector as evidenced by a plate which the inspector shall affix thereto upon which shall be set forth the kind of films which may lawfully be used in operating said cinematograph or apparatus and the penalties prescribed for its unlawful use. Violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years, or both.

**Acts of 1913, Chapter 280.**

**AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON TO GRANT PERMITS FOR SPECIAL MOVING PICTURE EXHIBITIONS IN CHURCHES, HALLS OR OTHER BUILDINGS.**

SECTION 1. The mayor of the city of Boston may grant permits in writing for special exhibitions of moving pictures in churches, halls or other buildings in that city which, in his opinion, are in safe condition for such exhibitions, and he may prescribe regulations for the proper conduct of the same: provided, however, that such special exhibitions shall be subject to the laws of the commonwealth and the regulations of the district police relating to the use of the cinematograph or similar apparatus.

SECTION 2. A fee of two dollars shall accompany each application for permit hereunder.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

**Section 53, Chapter 33 of the General Laws.**

**AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE USE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND SIMILAR APPARATUS IN ARMORIES AND OTHER PLACES OCCUPIED BY THE MILITIA.**

SECTION 53. An officer or enlisted man of the volunteer militia licensed under chapter one hundred and forty-three, may, in any armory or other place permanently occupied by the commonwealth for military purposes, operate any cinematograph or similar apparatus owned or controlled by the commonwealth, without obtaining the special license required by section eighty-two of said chapter or, in Boston, that required by chapter two hundred and eighty of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirteen; provided, that all other laws of the commonwealth and the regulations of the state police relative to the use of the cinematograph or similar apparatus are complied with.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

### DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of these rules and regulations the following words shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them:—

“Commissioner”, the Commissioner of Public Safety.

“Department”, The Department of Public Safety.

“Division”, The Division of Inspection of the Department of Public Safety.

“Chief”, the Chief of Inspections of the Division of Inspection of the Department of Public Safety.

“Inspector”, a building inspector of the Department of Public Safety.

“Public building”, any building or part thereof used as a public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, special hall, public hall, miscellaneous hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort.

“Booth”, a fireproof room or enclosure, constructed in accordance with these rules and regulations, the use of which is devoted to the keeping and projection of moving-picture films in or upon the premises of a public building.

SECTION 2. No person shall keep or use, in or upon the premises of a public building, a cinematograph or similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible or incombustible film more than 10" in length, except in accordance with the provisions of the law and the following rules and regulations.

### BOOTHS.

SECTION 3. Booths shall be of two sizes, No. 1 for one machine and No. 2 for two machines. They shall have proper access provided thereto and shall be located so as not to obstruct or render dangerous any aisle, passageway or egress. A No. 1 booth shall not be less than eight feet in height, six feet in width and eight feet in depth. A No. 2 booth shall not be less than eight feet in height, twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth. The frame of No. 1 and No. 2 booths shall be constructed of iron or steel, as follows:—

(a) The framework of the panels shall be one and one-quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch by three-sixteenths inch ( $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ ) angles.

(b) The door frame shall be constructed of one inch by one inch by three-sixteenths inch ( $1'' \times 1'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ ) angles.

(c) Gusset plates at joints shall be three-sixteenths of an inch thick and shall be riveted or bolted to each angle by at least two one-quarter inch rivets or bolts at each end.

(d) Strap iron pieces for covering horizontal joints shall be two inches by one-eighth inch ( $2'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ ) (offset the thickness of the angles so as to give a full bearing across the asbestos sheets), shall be riveted to the angles by at least two one-quarter inch rivets at each end and bolted to each asbestos sheet approximately every six inches.

(e) Brackets for the rewind bench shall be not less than one inch by one inch by three sixteenths inch ( $1'' \times 1'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ ).

SECTION 4. The sides, top and door of the booth shall be constructed of asbestos lumber not less than one-quarter inch in thickness, the sheets so arranged that there will be no vertical joints in the panels, and the horizontal joints in the sides and door of the booth covered on the outside only with strap iron as provided in section 3. The asbestos lumber shall be secured to the framework and to the strap iron by three-sixteenths inch bolts, nuts and washers, spaced approximately six inches on centers. The exposed joints between the asbestos lumber

in the ceiling of the booth shall be covered on both sides with strap iron of the same dimensions as the sides and door and bolted through.

SECTION 5. The floor of the booth shall be constructed with seven-eighths inch flooring and covered with asbestos lumber not less than three-eighths inch in thickness, all to be securely fastened with screws. Joints in the asbestos lumber shall be filled with plastic asbestos cement.

SECTION 6. There shall be two apertures for each picture machine in the booth, one for projection not more than six inches in height by twelve inches in width and one for the operator not more than twelve inches in height by six inches in width. When a double lamp stereopticon or dissolver is used, the aperture for projection may be five inches square or five inches in diameter, and the aperture for the operator of the same dimensions as the picture machine.

SECTION 7. All the apertures shall have gravity slides set in metal runs of No. 28 galvanized sheet iron, the runs to be placed flush with the sides and bottoms of the openings and so formed that they will lap over the slides one inch on the back and front. The slides shall be bound with the same material, so that metal will run freely within metal in all cases. There shall be an approved releasing device, with fusible link inserted therein, within easy reach of the operator, by which the combustible cord holding the slides may be quickly released by hand.

SECTION 8. The door shall be two feet in width and six feet in height, arranged to swing outward, and shall have a substantial spring or gravity weight sufficient to keep it closed. It shall be hinged to the frame and shall have a strap iron stop two inches by one-eighth inch extending the entire height and across the top, and shall be provided with a lock.

SECTION 9. The rewind bench shall have two shelves made of slate, glass or asbestos lumber not less than one-quarter inch in thickness. The bench shall be not more than four feet in length by twelve inches in width, the upper shelf to be used for rewinding and repairing films.

SECTION 10. The semi-portable feature of the booth, with frame made of angles, is secured by making the sides and top in panel form. The panels are fastened together with one-quarter inch bolts spaced not more than two feet on centers. After bolting the panels together, the joints shall be filled with plastic asbestos cement. The panels forming the sides of the booth are interchangeable, and thus the panel containing the door may be placed on either the right or the left side of the booth, but shall not be placed in front of the center of the booth, except by written permission of the inspector. On premises where it is undesirable to keep the booth permanently erected, the joints where the wall panels come together shall be covered on the inside with two inch by one-eighth inch strap iron pieces securely bolted, as provided in (d) of section 3, and the joints at the junction of the walls and ceiling shall be covered with one and one-quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch by three-sixteenths inch ( $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ ) angles, permanently secured to the roof panels, and bolted through the wall panels when the booth is erected. The certificate of approval of a booth which is not permanently erected shall be void unless the owner or user thereof notifies the inspector having jurisdiction, at least three days in advance, of his intention to re-erect the same.

SECTION 11. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as prohibiting the erection of an enclosure of strictly fireproof material; provided, however, that the dimensions thereof shall not be less than the booths hereinbefore provided, and that no such enclosure shall be erected until plans and specifications of the same have been filed with and approved by the inspector of the district in which it is to be erected.

SECTION 12. For ventilation, a booth shall be provided with an inlet, in each of the four sides, fifteen inches in width and three inches in height. Such inlet shall be covered on the inside by wire netting of not more than one-quarter inch mesh, and the lower side shall be not more than two and one-half inches above the floor. The netting shall be firmly secured to the wall of the booth by means of iron strips and bolts. In existing booths, if the inspector so directs, and in all permanent booths hereafter erected, there shall be an inlet in the floor or in the

side or rear near the floor line. Said inlet shall be not less than one hundred and thirteen square inches in area for a No. 1 and two hundred square inches in area for a No. 2 booth, shall be connected with the outside air by a galvanized sheet iron pipe having a pitch downward, if possible, to the outside of the building, and shall be provided with a regulating damper. The outside shall be provided with a hood, or its equivalent, so arranged as to keep out the weather; and the inside shall be provided with a register face over one-half inch wire mesh if in the floor, or with a one-half inch wire mesh if in the side or rear. The mesh and grating shall be securely fastened in place, those in the walls to be bolted on as specified for the smaller inlets. All apertures in booths may be provided with plate glass attached in such a manner as not to interfere with the gravity slides, and the smaller inlets at the bottom may be omitted or supplied with sliding covers of one-quarter inch asbestos board.

SECTION 13. Near the center of the top of the booth there shall be an opening the upper side of which shall be fitted with an iron flange securely fastened to the angles supporting the roof or ceiling construction. Securely fastened to this flange shall be a vent pipe of No. 26 galvanized sheet iron not less than twelve inches in diameter for a No. 1 and sixteen inches in diameter for a No. 2 booth, the said pipe leading to the outside of the building or to an incombustible vent flue running vertically and carried above the roof line where possible. Connected with this vent pipe shall be an electric exhaust fan of approved size so installed as to permit of its examination or removal, and controlled from within the booth. The fan shall be located as the inspector may direct, and shall be operated at all times during the projection of moving pictures.

SECTION 14. For the exhibition of moving pictures in the open air, the following specified special booth may be installed in place of the standard booth. The inside dimensions shall be not less than those of the No. 1 booth. The walls, ceiling and roof may be constructed of wood studding with rafters not less than two by three inches, spaced not more than two feet on centers and rough boarded. The walls and roof to be covered on the outside so as to be weatherproof. The booth shall be elevated at least three and one-half feet above the ground and shall be securely braced.

SECTION 15. The inspector's certificate of approval of a booth shall be conspicuously posted therein at all times, and no change shall be made in the booth without the approval of the inspector.

#### PORTABLE BOOTH FOR SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 16. The portable booth shall be at least six feet six inches in height and five feet square, and is designed for temporary use for one picture machine only, and is to be used in accordance with the provisions of section 47 of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 17. The booth may be constructed on a wood frame arranged in panels, two panels to form a side and two to form the roof. The panels shall be connected by three pairs of wrought iron hinges placed on the outside of the wood frame, so it can be folded for crating. The covering for the booth shall be three-sixteenths inch sized asbestos mill-board, or its approved equivalent, nailed on the inside of the wood frame with large-head corrugated nails spaced not over four inches apart. The frame for each panel shall be two inch by seven-eighths inch pine or other approved lumber, six feet six inches high and thirty inches wide, with a cross brace in the middle. All joints shall be mortised and tenoned, set up with glue and pinned. Where panels come together to form the corner of the booth, they shall be fastened with four one-quarter inch round-head stove bolts; bolt holes are to be so drilled as to be interchangeable. There shall be a door in one of the sides four feet six inches in height and eighteen inches wide, hung on spring hinges arranged to swing outward and fitted with a striker strip on the outer edge. The panel containing the door shall have two cross braces with vertical to form a door frame. All woodwork for the door frame and door shall be of the same construction as provided for the panel frames. The roof shall



be arranged to fit inside of the walls, supported on strips of seven-eighths inch pine screwed to the sides to form a rebate. One of the roof panels shall have two cross braces placed near the center of the panel to support the exhaust fan. The hole for the exhaust shall be not less than six inches in diameter and shall be bound with metal. All wood construction shall be given at least two coats of approved asbestos paint. The floor shall be covered with an asbestos cloth mat seven feet square, weighing not less than two pounds to the square yard. A suitable box or crate shall be provided for each booth.

SECTION 18. Each portable booth shall be provided with an electric exhaust blower capable of removing four hundred cubic feet of air per minute, with a discharge opening of not less than four and one-half inches in diameter and an inlet of not less than six inches in diameter. The exhaust blower shall be so constructed as to be easily attached to the cross bracing on the roof of the booth. A suitable box or crate shall be provided for the exhaust blower.

SECTION 19. Each portable booth shall be provided with not more than seventy-five feet of exhaust pipe not less than six inches in diameter, so constructed that it may be collapsed or nested for close packing. In erecting the booth the pipe shall be run by the shortest route to the open air. A suitable amount of annealed wire, screw eyes, three six-inch three-piece reversible elbows and a packing box or crate shall accompany each outfit.

SECTION 20. There shall be two apertures in each booth, one for projection not more than six inches in height by twelve inches in width and one for the operator not more than twelve inches in height by six inches in width. Each aperture shall have gravity slides composed of two thicknesses of the same material as the booth, riveted together and set in wooden runs on the outside. The slides shall be large enough to form a lap of one inch all around the aperture. On each side of the booth, two and one-half inches above the floor, there shall be an opening, ten inches in width and two inches in height, covered with wire netting of not more than one-quarter inch mesh, firmly secured to the outside of the booth in a wooden frame.

SECTION 21. The inspector's certificate of approval of a portable booth shall be conspicuously posted therein at all times, and no change shall be made in the booth without the approval of the inspector.

#### MACHINES AND WIRING.

SECTION 22. Where more than one machine is used, they shall be placed as near as practicable to five feet six inches on centers, but the center of the machine shall not be less than three feet from the wall of the booth, and the space between the machines, or machines and wall, on the operating side of machines, shall not be less than three feet. All machines shall be securely fastened to the floor of the booth.

SECTION 23. The magazines of every machine shall be constructed of sheet metal not less than No. 22 U. S. gauge and made tight without the use of solder. Each magazine shall contain a valve constructed with two sets of double rollers connected by a metal chute, the walls of which shall be not more than one-sixteenth of an inch apart. Each set of rollers shall fit closely to the film; one-sixteenth of an inch shall be the maximum recess permitted between the rollers. The exposed opening in the side of the chute, if any, shall be closed by a metal guard when the machine is in operation.

SECTION 24. The aperture on all machines where film is exposed for projection shall be so constructed that fire from a burn-out in the aperture will not be communicated to the upper or lower part of the machine, and shall be provided with an automatic metal shutter controlled by a governor, friction or other approved device, to automatically shut off the light rays from the aperture when the machine mechanism is coming to a stop. The machine shall be so constructed that the light rays shall be completely enclosed between the aperture and the objective lens and also protected in such a manner as to prevent the film from gathering in front of the objective lens.

SECTION 25. The arc lamp shall be covered with a metal box so arranged as to catch all sparks and hot pieces of carbon. A shutter or douser attached to the lamp house shall be placed in front of the arc or lamp so as to be instantly closed when necessary, and all other lights in the booth or enclosure shall be covered with wire guards. Where incandescent lamp equipment is used, the minimum distance between the condenser and the aperture plate shall be seven inches for a nine hundred and one thousand watt lamp and four and one-quarter inches for a six hundred watt lamp. In no case shall a temperature in excess of eight hundred degrees Fahrenheit be permitted on the aperture plate.

SECTION 26. Machines shall have upper and lower film guards to prevent the spread of loose film in case of film breakage. Bent or sprung film guards which do not give adequate protection, or magazine doors which do not close tightly, or worn metal rollers in magazine valves, worn sprockets, worn idler rolls, worn gears, play or looseness in bearings or any part of the mechanism which shows excessive wear on any machine, shall be sufficient cause for the removal of the tag. Machines, when hand driven, shall have the operating crank secured to the head.

SECTION 27. Electric motors may be used for operating only on such machines as are especially fitted and approved for such use, in accordance with the following requirements:—

(a) The motor shall be securely attached to the machine, satisfactorily enclosed, separately fused and provided with a controlling switch, and completely isolated from machine mechanism and magazines so as to be readily accessible to the operator.

(b) A switch to control the current to the light, shall be mounted on an incombustible support securely attached to the machine.

(c) Switches, and any device for regulating the speed of the motor, shall be securely mounted on incombustible supports attached to the machine, enclosed satisfactorily to the inspector, and placed at least twelve inches from a perpendicular line of film exposure.

(d) The machine shall be so constructed and protected that while in operation, displaying a picture, the film cannot escape from the head enclosure or elsewhere except as the same is taken up by the lower magazine.

SECTION 28. No change or alteration in the mechanism of any moving-picture machine shall be made after the machine has been approved, tagged and sealed, without the approval of the inspector.

SECTION 29. If auditorium lights are controlled from within the booth, an additional emergency control shall be provided near the main exit of the auditorium, and kept at all times in good condition. All wires in the booth, except jumpers from the switch to the rheostat or other device, rheostat to lamp and switch to lamp, shall be run in conduit with terminal bushings, junction boxes, outlet boxes and fuse boxes, with covers. All wires for machine lights to be not smaller than No. 6 for each arc, and, if more than one arc, are to be rated for forty amperes for each arc and the size figured accordingly. All jumpers above mentioned shall be asbestos-covered, stranded wire of size mentioned and fitted with terminals. One incandescent light shall be allowed for each machine and one for the rewinding bench. All wire conduits in the booth shall have porcelain outlets and junction boxes, with the covers screwed on. All angles, and where the conduit enters the junction box, shall be fitted with bushings. None but the cartridge type of fuse shall be used inside the booth and of not over forty-five amperes, unless by special permission of the inspector, and in no case shall any inspector allow over seventy-five amperes to be used. Wiring for equipment shall be in accordance with the National Electric Code.

SECTION 30. All rheostats, resistance coils or other devices substituted for that purpose shall be properly insulated and secured in place, so that there will be no danger by overturning or short-circuiting the same. Such devices may be located in an accessible place outside the booth, provided they are protected from all combustible material for a distance of two feet on all sides, or that they are in a box constructed of asbestos board at least one-quarter inch in thickness.

SECTION 31. No rotary converter, motor generator with a capacity exceeding twelve hundred watts, or mercury arc rectifier will be allowed in any booth, and no water rheostat shall be placed in any building in which the machine is located.

#### OPERATOR.

SECTION 32. The wire attachments shall be inspected by the operator before every exhibition. One hundred and twenty-five volts shall be the maximum permitted for use in operating the machine, unless by special permission of the inspector.

SECTION 33. An enclosed switch provided with fuse blocks or cutouts shall be installed for shutting off or controlling the electric current in the booth and so placed as to be ready for instant use by the operator.

SECTION 34. It shall be the duty of the operator to make a thorough examination of all films before each exhibition. Film that shows excessive wear or deterioration, faulty patches, torn sprocket holes or other imperfections shall not be run. No pieces of film or loose combustible material shall be allowed to remain in the booth unless kept in a metal box constructed without solder; the machine and the booth shall be kept in clean condition at all times. No smoking nor matches shall be allowed in the booth.

SECTION 35. If an inspector finds that an operator is negligent, or conducts himself or keeps his equipment in such a way as to cause it to be a menace to the safety of the audience, or violates any of the rules and regulations herein contained, he shall suspend or revoke the license of the operator and forward the same to the Commissioner with a written report. Should an operator whose license has been suspended or revoked desire to appeal to the commissioner from the decision of the inspector, he shall forward with his request for a hearing a written statement of his version of the circumstances.

SECTION 36. No person shall be allowed within the booth except the owner, manager, operator or assistants employed therein. The door of the booth shall be kept closed during the time the public are admitted to or remain in the auditorium.

SECTION 37. Operators and assistants shall have their licenses or permits with them when employed in the booth.

SECTION 38. Within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of a fire or accident within the booth, the operator and manager of the exhibition shall separately send a written notice of such fire or accident to the Commissioner at the State House, Boston, and also to the inspector of the district in which the fire or accident occurred.

SECTION 39. While operating a moving-picture machine, every operator shall devote his entire time and attention to that work. He shall not leave the operating side of a motor-driven machine nor engage in unnecessary conversation with any one, nor in any other work in the booth, while operating a moving-picture machine.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 40. Except in the city of Boston, no moving-picture exhibition shall be allowed in or upon any of the premises defined in chapter 143 of the General Laws, until a license from the Commissioner or a certificate from an inspector has been obtained for such premises. In the city of Boston the license, certificate or permit is issued by the city authorities.

SECTION 41. No moving-picture exhibition shall hereafter be permitted above the second story of any building; provided, however, that a hall located in the third story of a building of exceptional construction, occupancy, equipment and care, having at least two independent exits, as far apart as may be and each having a width of at least ten inches for every one hundred persons the hall is capable of seating, but none to be less than four feet in width, may be considered for use in the exhibition of moving pictures with the use of the portable booth in accordance with the provisions of section 47 of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 42. A fire extinguisher of the soda and acid type shall be provided and hung outside of the booth, ready for instant use.

SECTION 43. A separate metal case, made without solder and with tightly fitting cover, shall be provided for each reel of film when the same is not in the magazine or in the process of rewinding. All films shall be repaired and rewound within the booth, and not more than twelve thousand feet of film shall be kept therein at any one time.

SECTION 44. A receptacle for used carbons, made of metal and provided with a tightly fitting cover, shall be provided for use in each booth, under such conditions and in such a way as the inspector may direct.

SECTION 45. A spotlight may be allowed in the booth upon special permission of the inspector, and shall be supplied with a shutter the same as the other apertures, hung with a separate cord and fusible link, and so arranged as to shut separately. This shutter shall be kept closed except when in actual use.

SECTION 46. All building inspectors of the Department are directed to enforce these rules and regulations, and any violation of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the exhibition of moving pictures, or of these rules and regulations, shall be deemed sufficient cause for prosecution, or for the immediate suspension or revocation of the license of the operator in charge, of the second-class operator, or of the permit of the assistant.

SECTION 47. Permits for special exhibitions of moving pictures, when the portable booth hereinbefore described is used, shall be governed as follows:—

(a) Not more than two exhibitions shall be given on any one date in the same building, — one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

(b) Not over four thousand feet of film shall be kept in the booth.

(c) The use of the said portable booth shall not be permitted for such exhibition oftener than once in seven days in the same building, except by special permission of the Commissioner.

(d) The application for a permit shall be made to the Commissioner upon forms to be furnished by him, and shall be in his office at least one week before the date on which the exhibition is to be given.

In the city of Boston, applications shall be made to the mayor, who may grant such permits in accordance with the provisions of chapter 280 of the Acts of 1913.

SECTION 48. The portable approved booth hereinbefore described may be used at any time on the premises of a school, college or industrial establishment for the exhibition of pictures for educational purposes, for the students and employees of such school, college or industrial establishment; provided that the premises are approved and a certificate for such use is issued by the inspector of the district in which such school, college or industrial establishment is located, upon application by the proper authority.

SECTION 49. In accordance with section 86 of chapter 143 of the General Laws and amendments thereto, all film of standard width to be used in connection with a cinematograph or similar apparatus as specifically licensed and approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety shall be submitted to the said Commissioner for approval.

SECTION 50. For the exhibition of moving pictures in the open air, the machine shall be placed upon an elevated structure and properly isolated from the people by rope or other enclosure satisfactory to the inspector.

SECTION 51. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed as prohibiting the use of any portable booth which has previously been approved by an inspector, until such booth has been condemned by an inspector as being in poor condition and unsafe for use, when the inspector shall cancel the certificate of approval and forward the same to the Chief.

SECTION 52. These rules and regulations shall supersede all previous rules and regulations and shall take effect October 1, 1923.



Commissioner.















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